

adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Wind Mill Brand tomato pulp made from tomatoes and fresh tomato trimmings with great care Packed by Wm. P. Andrews, Crapo, Md."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed vegetable substance.

On August 19, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 20, 1914.*

3320. Adulteration of ferro-china bitters. U. S. v. 20 Bottles of Ferro-China Bitters. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5278, I. S. No. 3622-h. S. No. 1867.)

On July 17, 1913, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 24 bottles, each containing about 32 fluid ounces of a product purporting to be Bisleri's ferro-china bitters, 20 of which remained unsold and in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Matteo D'Agostino, Atlantic City, N. J., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about June 26, 1913, by Henry Polinsky & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained an added poisonous and added deleterious ingredient, to wit, methyl alcohol, which might render such article injurious to health.

On February 10, 1914, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 8, 1914.*

3321. Adulteration of sugar wafers. U. S. v. 32 Cans, More or Less, of Sugar Wafers. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5328. I. S. No. 915-h. S. No. 1914.)

On September 6, 1913, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 32 cans, more or less, each containing approximately 13 pounds of sugar wafers, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the F. W. Woolworth Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the product had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label of any character except the letters and figures "W H 20," marked on the outside of the packages.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, mineral oil, an inert substance having no food value, had been mixed and packed with said article of food and food product so as to injuriously affect the quality and strength thereof.

On January 5, 1914, the said F. W. Woolworth Co. having filed its answer to the libel, setting up that the product had been received by it from the Excel-